

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

This amendment responds to the office action dated August 26, 2005.

The Examiner rejected claims 29-34, 36-56, and 58-86 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Christel, "Adjustable Filmstrips and Skims as Abstractions for a Digital Video Library" IEEE Advances in Digital Libraries Conference, May 1999 (hereinafter Christel). The Examiner rejected claims 1-7 and 9-28 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of Christel.

Each of independent claims 1, 29, and 56 have been amended to recite the limitation of "displaying said temporal location for a first type of semantic event in said video [or audio for claim 56] using a first visual indication and displaying said temporal location for a second type of semantic event in said video [audio] using a second visual indication different from said first visual indication." This replaces the limitation of "displaying said temporal location for a first type of *content of* said video [audio] using a first visual indication and displaying said temporal location for a second type of *content of* said video [audio] using a second visual indication different from said first visual indication" (emphasis added).

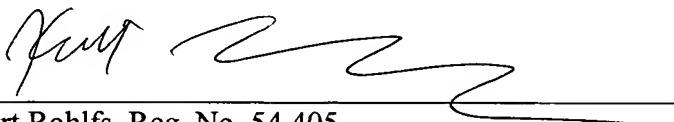
The Examiner points to FIGS 5 and 6 of Christel, which each show a graphical display of an exemplary video skim customizable to a user's query. The video skim is constructed by (1) identifying key frames in the video that match the query, and (2) based upon those matching frames, constructing a summarization that includes each of the matching frames in one or more video segments. The number of, and size of each video segment included in the summary depends on a user-selected compression rate. The graphical display of FIGS. 5 and 6 includes two "timeline" bars, one comprised of the matching frames and the other comprised of the video segments built around those matching frames. As the summary is viewed, a time cursor sweeps through each of the respective bars, showing the viewer relatively how much of the summary has been viewed and how much of the video has been included in the summary.

The Examiner's rejection was premised on the view that the set of segments used in the summary, shown in the grey bars, and the set of matching frames used to construct the segments, shown in the white bars, may each be considered a "type of content" of the video, and each type different from the other. Whether or not this view is correct, the Applicant's claims, as amended,

distinguish over this reading of Christel, because the indication of statistical information such as the relative location of frames that match an arbitrary query, and the segments constructed from those matching frames, are not disclosed to be indicative of "a semantic event" in the video. Furthermore, Christel's video skim is premised on the assumption that *the video content shown in each segment (gray bar) is representative of the respective matching key frame (white bar) from which the segment was constructed*. Thus, Christel fails to disclose "first" and "second" types of semantic events in the video, temporally identified by first and second indicators, respectively. Therefore, each of the rejected claims, as amended, patentably distinguish over the cited prior art.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-7, 9-34, 36-56, and 58-86

Respectfully submitted,



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